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**Descriptions of New Genera and Species of  
AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA.**

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**ICHNEUMONIDÆ.**

**MESOSTENINI.**

**GLODIANUS** gen. nov.

Thorax more than three times longer than wide; the parapsidal furrows wide, stoutly transversely striated and extending close to the base of the scutellum. Scutellum roundly convex, its sides not keeled. Median segment, except at the base, distinctly closely transversely striated and with one keel bordering the base of the striated part; the lateral spines are small, but distinct. Wings clear hyaline; the areolet small, closed at the apex; the transverse median nervure in the hind wings is broken well below the middle. The abdominal petiole is long and slender, if anything longer than the 2nd segment and is not much dilated towards the apex, the dilated part not forming a post-petiole; its spiracles are closer to each other than to the apex; the segments are smooth and shining. Metapleural keel extending close to the hinder coxæ.

The eyes are large and parallel; the malar space is small; the front is depressed and is stoutly keeled in the middle; the head is nearly as wide as the mesothorax and is obliquely narrowed behind. The face projects broadly in the middle and is clearly separated from the clypeus by a curved furrow, which ends in the lateral foveæ. The antennæ are long, ringed with white and slightly dilated towards the apex; in the ♂ they are serrate; the 1st joint of the flagellum is longer than the second.

In Ashmead's arrangement of the *Mesostenini*, this genus would come in near *Cryptanura*. 1 Bull. U. S. Museum, xxiii, p. 45.

**Glodianus bombycivorus** sp. nov.

Ferruginous; the abdomen black; the legs of a paler ferruginous color, the hinder femora and tibiæ black, the hinder tarsi white, the extreme base and apex black, the wings clear hyaline; the nervures and stigma black; the antennæ black, the flagellum broadly banded with white in the middle, ♀; ♂ with the abdominal petiole ferruginous. Length 17 ♀; terebra 13 mm.

Scape of antennæ rufous beneath. Face and clypeus yellowish; closely punctured, the two parts separated by a broad semicircular furrow; the face is more strongly punctured than the clypeus. Front chagreened laterally; the central furrow smooth. Mandibles yellowish, their teeth black. The central lobe of the mesonotum is smooth, the lateral apical regions closely and strongly transversely striated. Scutellum and post-scutellum smooth and shining. The base of the median segment is smooth and shining and is raised in the centre; the rest is closely and somewhat strongly transversely striated. Pro- and mesopleuræ smooth; the meta- closely and uniformly striated; the spines are broad and do not project much. The hinder tibiæ are not so deeply black as the femora, which are rufous at the base. Abdomen black, with a bluish tinge; the apices of the segments are pale rufous; the ventral surface, except on the basal segment, pale. The wings are highly iridescent; the recurrent nervure is united with the 2nd transverse cubital. The ♂ has the antennæ serrate and wanting the white band; the metatarsus may be almost entirely black and the petiole may be rufous, wholly or in part.

*Hab.*—Peru (G. F. Mathew.) Bred from *Bombyx* larva.

#### CRYPTINI.

#### **MELANOCRYPTUS** gen. nov.

Antennæ distinctly dilated towards the apex; the 3rd joint is longer than the 4th. Wings uniformly fuscous-violaceous; the areolet square, the transverse cubital nervures not converging above, the transverse median nervure is received shortly behind the transverse basal; there is no stump of a nervure on the disco-cubital nervure which is roundly curved; the radial cellule narrow, elongate. Median segment long, with two transverse keels and with no lateral teeth; the spiracles are elongate. The keel on the metasternum reaches from the middle to the hinder coxæ. The petiole is long and narrow; the post petiole is not much dilated; the spiracles are placed shortly beyond the middle, as is also the case with those on the 2nd segment; the spiracles on the 2nd segment are placed near the middle; the segments are smooth.

The head is not much developed behind the eyes; the occiput is not much incised; the face is stoutly keeled in the centre, and is separated from the clypeus, which is transverse at the apex; the malar space is moderately large. The parapsidal furrows are almost obsolete; there is a distinct, longitudinally striated furrow at the base of the median segment. The median segment is large, is broadly rounded and is closely coriaceous; the 2nd keel is broadly bent backwards in the middle.

The characteristics of this genus are the long, distinctly dilated antennæ; the longish, not much dilated, petiole; the unicolorous

body and wings, and the almost obsolete parapsidal furrows. In some respects it comes near *Joppoceras*, e. g., in the blackish wings and thickened antennæ. In Ashmead's table it would come in near *Opisoxyestus* and *Distemtella*.

**Melanocryptus violaceipennis** sp. nov.

Black; the anterior tibiæ pale in front; thorax for the most part opaque; the median segment alutaceous, ♀. Length 12; terebra 5 mm.

Face closely punctured, keeled in the centre; the keel becoming smaller at the ends. The depression at the base of the median segment is closely longitudinally striated, and there is a similar striated band on the apex of the metanotum in the centre. The whole segment is coarsely coriaceous, except at the base. The basal keel reaches to the metapleural keel; the second is more distinctly and squarely bent backwards in the middle and does not extend to the sides. The scutellum is roundly convex and is more shining than the mesonotum, and is more widely and distinctly punctured; the apex of the basal depression is irregularly striated. Wings uniformly fuscous-violaceous; the nervures and stigma black. Abdominal petiole smooth and shining; the 2nd and 3rd segments are more opaque; the others have a dull bluish tinge; the segments are narrowly white at the apex.

*Hab.*—Amazons (Prof. I. W. H. Trail.)

**COSMIOCRYPTUS** gen. nov.

Antennæ black, ringed with white; the 3rd joint slightly but distinctly longer than the 4th. Median segment broadly and deeply depressed at the base; coarsely reticulated, except at the extreme base, the sides stoutly spined; there are two transverse keels, and in the centre, between them, is a short transverse one united by longitudinal keels to the basal one. Median segment large. Metasternal keel stout, reaching to the coxæ. Wings uniformly deep fuscous violaceous; the areolet large; the radial cellule long and narrow; the disco-cubital nervure with a stump of a nervure; the transverse basal nervure interstitial; the transverse median nervure is broken distinctly below the middle. Metathoracic spiracles elongated oval, of moderate size; the petiolar spiracles are placed close to the base of the post petiole; on the 2nd segment the spiracles are placed in the middle. Abdomen smooth, impunctate.

The head is obliquely narrowed behind the eyes, the malar space is moderately large; the face is roundly convex in the middle; the clypeus is distinctly separated from it and is also roundly convex, its apex is broadly rounded; the labrum is short, but distinct; the legs are normal; the apices of the tarsal joints are spined. The scutellum is roundly convex; the keels do not extend beyond its base;

the basal depression is large, deep, and bears stout keels. The transverse cubital nervures slightly converge above. The petiole commences to become gradually wider from shortly behind the middle.

In Ashmead's arrangement (Bull. U. S. Mus., xxiii, p. 41), this genus would come near *Cryptus* and *Itamoplex*, with neither of which can it be well confounded.

***Cosmiocryptus violaceipennis* sp. nov.**

Black; the 5th to 8th joints of the antennæ white above; the abdomen and the hinder coxæ, trochanters and femora ferruginous; the wings uniformly purple-violaceous, stigma and nervures black, ♀. Length 13; terebra 3 mm.

Antennæ black, slender, slightly more thickened before the apex; the scape shining. The front irregularly transversely striated above; the depressed lower part is more shining and is rather strongly, more widely obliquely striated. Face alutaceous; the clypeus is more shining in the middle and apex where it is sparsely, minutely punctured. Labrum smooth, shining and whitish. Mesonotum closely punctured, more strongly and less closely at the apex than at the base, the parapsidal furrows do not reach to the apex; between them, at their apex, are some stout, irregular keels. In the centre of the scutellar depression are five stout longitudinal keels. The base of the metanotum is longitudinally striated, finely and closely at the base, more widely and strongly towards the keel; the rest is coarsely reticulated; the apical slope more closely and less strongly than the rest; in the middle, at the base, is an area which is wider than long, transverse at the apex, rounded at the base. Pleuræ stoutly, irregularly longitudinally striated, except the meso- at the apex above and at the base below; the furrow is wide, deep and stoutly striated. The wings have brilliant purple and violaceous reflections; the 2nd transverse cubital and the recurrent nervures are largely bullated. Abdomen smooth and shining.

*Hab.*—Callao, Peru (I. I. Walker, R. N.).

***Callieryptus ornatipennis* sp. nov.**

Dark ferruginous, the basal 13-14 joints of the antennæ pale yellow, the apical black; the hinder tibiæ blackish, the tarsi pale; wings yellowish-hyaline, a fuscous cloud behind the transverse basal nervure, a similar cloud at the stigma, dilated outwardly in the middle and a wider one on the apex, fuscous; the last two are united by a broad band on the lower side; the nervures and stigma yellowish-testaceous; the hinder wings fuscous at the apex, ♀. Length 13 mm.; terebra 6 mm.

Antennæ stout, shorter than the body; the scape dark ferruginous below. Head shagreened; the face with a microscopic pile; the clypeus sparsely covered with long black hairs. Mandibular teeth black; the palpi dark rufous, thickly covered with pale hair. Pro- and mesothorax shagreened, almost bare. The median segment at the base in the middle distinctly, but not very closely, punctured; the sides more finely and closely punctured; the rest closely, irregularly rugosely punctured. The basal cloud bisects the lower part of the transverse basal nervure and is slightly wider on the lower side; the middle cloud has the upper half oblique and extends to and occupies the areolet; its lower part is roundly curved on the innerside, and is bounded outwardly by the recurrent nervure. The basal 2 segments of the abdomen are darker colored than the apical.

*Hab.*—Callao, Peru (I. I. Walker).

As I am not sure if this species can be referred to *Callicryptus* (Ashmead, Proc. U.S. Mus., 1900, p. 43), I give here a generic description of it. It certainly appears to be related to "*Cryptus*" *fusco fasciatus* Brulle, from Peru.

Wings yellowish, maculate; the radial cellule elongate; the areolet moderate, the sides parallel, hardly converging above; the transverse median nervure in hind wing broken shortly below the middle. Parapsidal furrows obsolete. The basal keel on the median segment obsolete, but represented by a distinct, transverse, wide furrow; the 2nd keel is indistinct in the middle, more distinct laterally; there are no teeth; the spiracles are elongate. Abdominal petiole longish, the post-petiole not widely dilated; the spiracles are placed near the base of the apical third of the petiole; those on the 2nd segment near the middle. The legs are moderately stout; the tarsi are spineless, their 4th joint is incised deeply; the transverse median nervure in fore wings is received shortly behind the transverse basal. Malar space long. Apex of clypeus transverse, obliquely depressed; the labrum large, rounded at the apex. Antennæ stout, the basal joints of the flagellum rufous; the basal two joints fully four times longer than thick; the 1st, if anything, longer than the 2nd. There is no stump of a nervure on the cubital-disco nervure. The pleural keel on the median segment is distinct.

#### STILPINI.

#### **JETHSURA** gen. nov.

Basal half of mesosternum bordered by a wide, deep, curved furrow. Median segment indistinctly areolated at the base, the three apical areae are distinct; the base of the segment is slightly depressed, the spiracles small, indistinct, longer than broad. Antennæ short, thick, dilated beyond the middle, the basal joints of the flagellum distinctly longer than broad. Temples large, the occiput roundly incised. Malar space moderately large. Face roundly dilated in the centre and separated from the clypeus, which has its apex rounded. Labrum hidden. Mandibles with a large upper and a minute lower tooth. Scutellum flat. The median segment, at the apex on either side, bears a leaf like expansion. The meta-pleural keel is indistinct; on the lower part is a wide furrow bearing some keels on the apex. Areolet 5 angled, narrowed on the top, the cubital nervure is obsolete beyond it; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial; the stigma is large, obliquely narrowed towards the middle, on both sides below. Wings short, not reaching beyond the apex of the 4th abdominal segment. Legs short, stout, the apex of the hinder femora hardly reaching to the apex of the 3rd abdominal segment. Petiole long, rather slender, becoming gradually widened from the middle

to the apex; the spiracles are placed half way between the middle and apex. Gastracoeli indistinct. The abdomen is twice the length of the thorax; the 2nd and 3rd segments are closely but not strongly punctured; there are 7 segments; the last is large, two-thirds of the length of the preceding and is equally developed above and below; the ventral keel is largely developed on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments. The valves of the ovipositor are short and broad.

Seen from the side the median segment is broadly rounded from the base to the apex, the centre being broadly raised; it is more than half the length of the mesothorax; the petiole viewed laterally is broadly curved upwards; the abdominal segments are all longer than broad and are distinctly separated; they are not compressed laterally; the petiole is distinctly longer than the hind coxæ and trochanters; the areolet is distinctly closed; the apical nervures in the hind wings are obsolete; the antennæ have over 30 joints.

Belongs to the *Stilpnini*, but cannot be well confounded with any known genus in that group. The long abdomen and the short wings are characteristic.

***Jethsura ferruginea* sp. nov.**

Ferruginous, the edges of the median segment black; the flagellum of the antennæ black, banded with white in the middle; the wings hyaline; the stigma and nervures fuscous, ♀. Length 8; wing expansion 12 mm.

Scape of antennæ rufous; the basal joints of the flagellum dark rufous; the 8-14 joints white. Vertex almost smooth; the frontal depression closely transversely striated; the face and base of clypeus punctured. Mandibular teeth black. Prothorax closely punctured; the propleuræ irregularly striated at the apex. Mesonotum closely and distinctly punctured. Scutellum smooth, its sides yellowish. Median segment closely and rather strongly punctured; there are 3 areæ on the apical slope; the central is broadly rounded above; the lateral are lanceolate above. Meso- and metapleuræ closely and distinctly punctured. Wings clear hyaline. Abdomen smooth and shining; the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments minutely punctured. Legs, if anything, paler in tint than the body; the hinder femora are not much longer than the coxæ and trochanters united.

*Hab.*—New Mexico.

**SPHEGIDÆ.**

***Alyson petiolatus* sp. nov.**

Length 5 mm, ♂.—Head black; face, clypeus, the part between the antennæ the mandibles and the inner orbits to near the middle of the eyes, yellow. The front closely and minutely punctured; the centre with a shallow furrow; the vertex is almost impunctate. The scape is yellow below; the flagellum is brownish; the 3rd joint is nearly as long as the 4th; the incision on the apical joint is rather slight. The thorax towards the apex has a faint bluish tinge; there are two lines on the centre of the pronotum and one near the tegulæ, and there are two large marks, narrowed on the inner side, on the base of the scutellum. Meso-

notum closely and distinctly punctured. The area on the median segment is triangular, but longer than the width of the base; there are 4 oblique keels, the inner reaching to shortly beyond the middle; the apex of the area is shagreened; from the area 4 longish keels run to the sides, and there are also 4 or 5 keels on the top of the pleuræ on the basal part. On the meso-pleuræ is a wide, not very deep, oblique furrow; the part above this is raised. The four front coxæ, the femora below and the tibiæ and tarsi are for the greater part testaceous as is also the greater part of the hinder tarsi; the basal third of the hinder tibiæ is white; the femoral tooth is small, but distinct. The pedicle of the 2nd cubital cellule is longer than usual, being nearly as long as the 2nd transverse cubital nervure and as long as the top of the 2nd cubital cellule; the 1st recurrent nervure is received distinctly in front of the 1st; the 2nd at a greater distance in front of the 2nd transverse cubital nervure. Abdomen smooth; the marks are large, wider than long and irregularly oval. The last joint of the antennæ is less curved and the pedicle of the 2nd cubital cellule longer than usual.

*Hab.*—Santa Fé district New Mexico.

This species may be separated from *A. interstitialis* as follows:

- Base of scutellum with 2 yellow marks; the area on median segment with 4 oblique keels; the 2nd recurrent nervure received distinctly beyond the 2nd transverse cubital.....**petiolatus.**  
 Base of scutellum without yellow marks; the area on median segment with 2 oblique keels; the 2nd recurrent nervure joined to the 2nd transverse cubital .....**interstitialis.**

**Alyson interstitialis** sp. nov.

Black; the lower half of the inner orbits, the clypeus and labrum, the mandibles, the short lines on the centre of the pronotum, a broader one close to the tegulæ, the four anterior femora and tibiæ in front, the front tarsi and the base of the hinder tibiæ, pale yellow; the wings clear hyaline; the nervures and stigma black, ♂. Length nearly 5 mm.

Antennæ stout, covered with a dense microscopic pile, the scape yellow, the flagellum pale fulvous beneath; the last joint is thinner than the preceding and is as long as it; the curve on the lower side extends from the base to the apex. The front and clypeus are covered with silvery pubescence; the front is less shining than the vertex. Mandibles yellow, blackish at the apex. Thorax shining; the upper part sparsely covered with pale pubescence; the area on the median segment is longer than the width at the base; the two keels unite at the apex and there are two oblique keels at the base on the inner side, which form two somewhat triangular aræ; there are three or four short irregular keels attached to the outside of the lateral keels. Abdomen shining, the segments thickly fringed with long pale hair; the marks on the 2nd segment are transverse, somewhat pyriform in shape and bright lemon yellow in color. The four front tarsi are for the greater part testaceous; the hinder pair are testaceous at the base of the joints only. The apical slope of the median segment is finely punctured as seen through a good lens, and is stoutly keeled down the centre; the scutellar depression bears stout keels; the two recurrent nervures are interstitial, there is no distinct oblique furrow on the mesopleuræ; the last segment is



broad, not much narrowed towards the apex; the 3rd joint of the antennæ is distinctly shorter than the 4th; the apex of the clypeus is transverse, the sides rounded; the four anterior coxæ and trochanters are for the greater part yellow.

*Hab.*—Santa Fé district, New Mexico.

In Handlirsch's Monograph (Sitz. der Kaiserl. Akad. der Wissen. in Wien, civ, p. 37), this species would come in near *A. triangulifer*, but it cannot well be confounded with that species.

## APIDÆ.

### **Nomia tacita** sp. nov.

Black; the scutellum, the apical half of the mesopleuræ, the median segment, the basal abdominal segment, the base of the 2nd broadly and the 4th and 5th more narrowly, bright metallic green; the hinder trochanters with a large stout tooth beneath; the hinder femora with an oblique sharp tooth near the apex and with a minute one between it and the apex; the antennal joints dilated beneath; the clypeus is for the greater part white, ♂. Length 13 mm.

Antennæ black; the basal 5 joints rufous beneath; the 4th to the 11th joints are dilated roundly below and depressed roundly above; the last joint is narrowed at the base and becomes gradually, but not much, narrowed towards the apex; it is slightly longer than preceding. Head black; the face and outer orbits metallic green, and thickly covered with long pale fulvous hair; the clypeus and the mandibles, except at the apex, pale yellow. Eyes large, slightly, but distinctly, converging below and thickly covered with dark fulvous pubescence. Thorax thickly covered with long pale fulvous hair; the scutellum, the apical half of the mesopleuræ and the median segment bright emerald green; the area on the median segment is stoutly, irregularly reticulated; the apical slope is closely, irregularly punctured; metapleuræ closely, distinctly and finely punctured. The four front femora and tibiæ and the front tarsi are rufo-fulvous; femora and middle tibiæ lined with black behind; the hinder legs are entirely black; the trochanters project below into a broad plate-like tooth, which becomes gradually narrowed from the top to the bottom, the latter being rounded; the hinder femora are thickened, thicker at the apex than at the base; the tooth is sharply pointed and about twice the length of the base; the tibiæ are stout, but not much thickened towards the apex; the metatarsus is stout and, on the upper side, beyond the middle is produced into a stout tooth, which, above, becomes gradually roundly narrowed towards the apex; below it is straight; the apical 3 joints are rufous; all legs are thickly covered with pale fulvous pubescence. Wings hyaline, the apex infuscated; the stigma testaceous, the nervures darker in color. The abdomen is sparsely covered with pale pubescence with longer black pubescence on the apical half of the 1st segment; the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments are depressed at the base; the last segment, in the middle, projects into a broad rounded lobe.

*Hab.*—Santa Fé district, New Mexico.

### **Nomia cillaba** sp. nov.

Metallic bright green, mixed with blue; the apex of the clypeus, the labrum, the mandibles, except at the apex, and the greater part of the legs, fulvous-yellow; the wings hyaline; the head and thorax thickly covered with long pale hair, ♂.

Antennæ black, brownish beneath. Head closely and distinctly punctured; the green largely mixed with blue, the inner orbits purple. The front and vertex and the upper part of the face are thickly covered with long pale fulvous hair. The yellow apex of the clypeus and the labrum are only sparsely punctured. The green of the thorax is largely mixed with blue and brassy tints, and is closely, uniformly and distinctly punctured; the hair on it is long, moderately thick and pale fulvous in color; the area on the median segment is irregularly longitudinally striated. Legs fulvous-yellow; the upper part of the coxæ, trochanters and femora largely marked with metallic green color; on the hinder femora this color extends on to the apical two-thirds. The hinder femora are greatly swollen, and are irregularly oval in shape; the base on the lower side is straight and oblique, not rounded. The hinder tibiæ become gradually thickened to near the apex, which is thicker than the base; the metatarsus is greatly thickened throughout, and is longer than the other joints united. The middle segments of the abdomen are broadly depressed at the base; all the segments are smooth and narrowly banded with lead-colored bands at the apex; the pygidium is dark fulvous, widest in the middle, and obliquely narrowed from there to the base and apex; the basal portion is longer and somewhat narrower than the apical; the last segment is depressed round the edges and keeled broadly down the middle on the ventral surface.

*Hab.*—Santa Fé district, New Mexico.

***Epeolus fulvo-pilosus* sp. nov.**

Black; the scutellum and base of the antennæ ferruginous, the apical half of the 2nd and the whole of the following segments covered with a bright fulvous pile; the wings highly iridescent, infuscated; the stigma fulvous, the nervures black, ♂. Length 8 mm.

Antennæ black; the basal three joints entirely bright rufous; the 4th to 8th dark rufous beneath. Head closely and distinctly punctured; the front and face thickly covered with fulvous pubescence; the clypeus more sparsely with paler and shorter pubescence. There is a rufous mark on the sides of the labrum above; the mandibles are rufous, except at the base and apex. Pro- and mesothorax closely rugosely punctured; the pronotum is thickly covered with fulvous pubescence, as are also the sides and apex of the mesonotum and probably also part of the central region. Scutellum coarsely, irregularly reticulated; the centre at the apex bilobate; the lateral teeth long. The base of the median segment has a band of fulvous pubescence; its sculpture is fine and close. Mesopleuræ closely rugosely reticulated; the metapleuræ aciculated. Legs black; the knees, the 4 front tibiæ and all the tarsi testaceous; the hinder are testaceous, blackish behind. The 2nd and 3rd cubital cellules at the top are almost equal in length, as they are also at the bottom; the 1st recurrent nervure is received at the base of the apical third, the 2nd at the base of the apical 4th of the cellule. The basal half of the abdomen is black; the apical entirely fulvous through the thick covering of bright fulvous pubescence; the last ventral segment is broadly rounded and is produced distinctly beyond the dorsal, which has its apex broadly rounded.

*Hab.*—West Coast of Mexico (G. F. Mathew).